



1905.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WILLIAM LOVELL HUNTER,

M.D., D.P.H.

PUDSEY :

TOM STILLINGS, PRINTER, "PUDSEY NEWS" OFFICE, LOWTOWN

SANITARY COMMITTEE,
1905.

CHAIRMAN :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(ALDERMAN W. C. FORREST.)

ALDERMAN R. V. BOWLING.

COUNCILLOR W. BLAKELEY.

„ C. H. HALEY.

„ J. NICHOLSON.

„ S. WADE.

„ A. E. WEBSTER.

„ R. WINTERBURN.

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

GENTLEMEN,—

This Annual Report on matters affecting the health of your Town in 1905, is my sixth report to the Corporation, and my fifteenth to the Pudsey Sanitary Authority.

A newspaper critic who noticed my report last year, complained that it was common-place, and showed a falling-off on previous annual reports, inasmuch as there were not so many complaints in it about the shortcomings of the Authority, and on that account he considered it lacked “ginger.” Although his statement of facts was correct, his fault-finding was not justified, for the sufficient reason that the grosser sanitary defects, which abounded in the town, have been abolished, or amended, by the vigorous administration of the Authority. This work was at first beset with difficulties and attracted attention. Now, although the Authority exercise the same, or more, energy in dealing with public health dangers, the work is carried on with lessened friction and therefore does not attract so much attention.

From the above it should not be concluded that the sanitary defects of the district have been nearly all abolished; this is by no means the case, but there has been a vast improvement, many of the worst have been cleared off, and others are being eradicated at a satisfactory rate.

Take a few examples—(1)—**Water Supply.** A few years ago there were a large number of private wells, or pumps, most of them liable to, and many of them actually polluted by filth from middens or from the surface. Now few of these death-traps remain, and instead, we have a wholesome water supply from the moors, satisfactory, except in the matter of price. (2)—**Scavenging or Cleansing.** It is not so long ago since the construction of w.c’s was discouraged by the Sanitary Authority,—now, the district, instead of being all exposed to the disgusting dangers of a privy-midden town, is about half converted to the water-carriage system. The change from one system to the other is being pursued with much activity. The removal of the midden and dust-bin refuse is worked on such efficient lines as to leave little cause for complaint. (3)—**Infectious Diseases.** Our equipment for dealing with these, except in the case of Small-pox, is satisfactory. We have full provision for notification, inspection,

isolation, and disinfection. (4)—**Housing Accommodation**—A large number of insanitary houses have been cleared off by the Sanitary Authority.—Defective housing accommodation now as a rule depends on remediable sanitary defects, and such cases are being actively cared for by the Sanitary Inspector.

Other examples, showing the trend of sanitation, might be adduced if it were needed. The figures on Pages 18, 19 and 20 also afford reliable evidence of continuing reform.

This report would have been presented some weeks earlier if it were not found out that a serious error was made in estimating the population. Having some misgiving about the estimated number of the population that my statistics were based on, with your permission, a census of the town was made, and it was found that the difference between the estimated population and the real number amounted to between an eighth and ninth of the correct number. The present statistics are based on the recent count.

Although, during the last five years, the Birth-rates of the town have been low, the Death-rates have been low also. The total Births for the five years were 592 in excess of the total deaths. The Death-rates—based on the Census figures—for 1901, 15.2; 1902, 15.4; 1903, 14.3; 1904, 15.0; 1905, 12.9, are remarkably low for a manufacturing town,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. HUNTER.



Local Census of Pudsey, March, 1906.

(Area of Borough: 2409 Acres.)

WARDS.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		Percentage of Empty Houses.	Av'ge. No. of Inhabitants in each ho'se.	Percentge of children under 5 yrs. of age	Average density of population per acre
	Inhabited	Empty	Dilapidated	Total Number.	U'nder 5 yrs. age				
Central ...	607	32	13	2227	201	5.2	3.6	9.0	
Chapeltown	533	34		2067	173	5.3	3.8	8.3	
Fulneck ...	560	92	15	2309	201	16.4	4.1	8.7	
Greenside	526	63	7	2057	196	11.9	3.9	9.4	
Lowtown	448	55	2	1868	165	12.2	4.1	8.8	
Stanningley	733	47	11	3029	282	6.4	4.1	9.3	
Totals	3407	323	48	13557	1218	9.5	3.9	8.9	5.6

Comparative Figures for Previous Years.

1881	2769			12,314		12.6	4.4		5.1
1891	3095	314		13,444		9.2	4.3	10.1	5.5
1896	3299	265		13,995	1494	7.4	4.2	10.6	5.8
1901	3604	286		14,907	1572	7.6	4.1	10.2	6.1

Census of Pudsey, 1906.

REMARKS.

The information to be gained from the vital or health statistics of a district is of great importance, and, as these statistics are based on the number of the population, it is essential for the accuracy of the statistics that the number of people living in the place should be known as exactly as possible; for example, if the number of the population is over-estimated, the death-rate will appear better than it really is, and on the other hand, if an under-estimation is made, the death-rate will be wrongly exaggerated. Up to the present a census, or official counting of the population, of each locality in Great Britain is taken every ten years; and for the years between the census years an estimate only of the population can be made. This interval is now acknowledged to be too long and the necessity for more frequent enumerations has been shown by the great mistakes made in calculating the population of many places between the census years. In some countries the census is taken more frequently—every five years in Denmark and France; every three years in Prussia and Belgium, and every year in Austria. London took its first quinquennial local census in 1896.

A local census also gives valuable information as to the population of parts of the district.

This is the Second Local Census of Pudsey. The first was made in 1896.

The following notes may be of interest, and useful for future undertakings of the same kind.

The Corporation, at a meeting held March 21st, 1906, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, sanctioned the taking of a modified census of the town. As it was necessary to limit the expense, it was decided to ascertain only the population of each house, distinguishing those below and above five years of age, and in addition, to note the number of uninhabited houses.

Books, having twenty lines on each page, with the following printed headings, were used.

No. of House	Street	Occupier	Total Number in House	Number under five years of age.	Number above five years of age.
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No papers were left at the houses, the facts being inserted directly into the books by the enumerators—one enumerator counted each Ward.

Dwelling-houses only were counted; no notice was taken of lock-up-shops, work-shops, etc.

From the result it is evident that a modified, yet accurate and useful, census of a town the size of Pudsey, can be taken without undue expense, and frequently enough, amongst other advantages, to ensure the accuracy of the health statistics.

The information obtained from this census fully justifies the taking of it. It shows that the estimation of the population—made in the usual way—was altogether wrong, being much too great. The estimated population for the middle of the present year was 15,179, 1622 in excess of that shown by the count. Figures based on such an erroneous estimate are obviously incorrect and seriously misleading. This estimation was made from year to year, and to a great extent, was based on the excess of births over deaths—what is termed the natural increase. The real cause of the serious shrinkage in population was probably emigration due to trade conditions, and the number of the population so affected can only be gauged by actual counting. The Voters' Lists give some indication that the shrinkage in population began about three years ago.

WM. LOVELL HUNTER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The **Area** of the Borough is **2409** acres.

The **Population** in **1901** (census) was **14,907**.

The **counted Population** for **March, 1906**, was **13,557**.

The **Rateable Value** for **General District** purposes was **£50,540**, and for **Poor Rate** purposes was **£56,677** in **1905**.

A **Penny Rate** produces **£200**.

The Borough is divided into **Six Wards**.

Topography.—The district is roughly pear-shaped, the stem end being West and the broad end East. It is bounded on the North by the Urban Districts of Calverley and Farsley, and the City of Leeds; on the East by Leeds; on the South by Leeds and the City of Bradford; on the West by the City of Bradford.

Altitude.—The height above the sea level varies from 225 feet at Houghside to 625 at Greentop.

Geology.—Coarse grained gritty sandstone, with beds of shale, limestone and coal. The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam, and shale.

Industries.—There are 32 mills or factories in the town. The chief trades of the place are woollen and worsted (18 mills), ironworks (3), tanning (1), bootmaking (1), cabinet making (3), mineral water making (3), fender making (1), electro-plating (1), wood turning (1). Stone quarrying is also an important industry.

Vital Statistics.—Calculated on the population of the March (1906) Census—**13,557.**

The **Births** registered during the year numbered **314** (males **169**, females **145**,) giving a **Birth-rate** of **23.1** per **1000.**

The **Deaths** for the year numbered **175** (Males **82**, females **93**), giving a **Death-rate** of **12.9** per **1000.**

The **Deaths** of Infants under one year numbered **31**, and calculated on the number of children whose births were registered during the year gave an **Infantile Death-rate** of **98.**

The **Deaths** from the principal Zymotic Diseases, namely,—Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, “fever” (typhus, enteric and simple continued) and Diarrhœa numbered **14**, giving a **Zymotic Death-rate** of **1.0** per **1000.**

There were **18** deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy, giving a **Respiratory Death-rate** of **1.3** per **1000.**

There were **14** deaths from Phthisis, giving **Phthisis Death-rate** of **1.0** per **1000.**

ENGLAND and WALES.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1905.

1905	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Seventy- six great Towns.	Onehundred and forty- two small- er towns.	England and Wales <i>less</i> the 218 Towns
BIRTH-RATE - -	27.2	28.2	26.9	26.3
DEATH-RATE - -	15.2	15.7	14.4	14.9
Zymotic Death-rate - -	1.52	1.88	1.50	1.09
Infantile Mortality - - (per 1,000 births)	128	140	132	113

It may be noted that the Birth-rate for England and Wales is the lowest on record.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1905.

CAUSES of DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages							Deaths in Wards					
	All ages	under 1.	1 and u'der 5.	5 and u'der 15.	15 and u'der 25.	25 and u'der 65.	65 and up-w'rds	Fulneck	Chapel= town	Green= side	Central	Low= town	Stan= ningley
Small-pox													
Measles													
Scarlet fever	3		3							2			1
Whooping-cough ...	6		6					2		1	1		2
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	1		1										1
Croup													
Fever { Typhus	2					2					1	1	
Enteric													
Other continued													
Epidemic influenza . .													
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	2	2								1		1	
Enteritis													
Puerperal fever ...													
Erysipelas													
Other septic diseases...													
Phthisis	14			2	4	6	2	5	1	2	3	2	1
Other tubercular dis.	4		2		1	1			1	1	1		1
Cancer, malignant dis.	14					8	6	4	2	1	4	2	1
Bronchitis	11		2			2	7	2	3	2	3		1
Pneumonia	6	3		1		2		1			1		4
Pleurisy	1					1				1			
Other Respiratory dis.	1	1							1				
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1					1							1
Venereal Diseases ...	1	1											1
Premature birth ...	8	8						1	2	1		2	2
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	3					3			2			1	
Heart diseases ...	18			1		10	7	3	3	4	3	2	3
Accidents													
Suicides	5					2	3	2				1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	16					3	13	2	3	1	5	3	2
Diabetes													
Kidney Diseases ...	5					5			3	1			1
Acute Rheumatism ...													
Pernicious Anæmia ...	4					1	3		2		1		1
Old age, Natural decay	15						15	3	3	3	2	1	3
All other causes ...	34	16	4	1		7	6	6	1	6	7	2	12
All causes ...	175	32	18	5	5	54	61	31	27	27	32	18	40

Births.—The Birth-rate (**23.1**) shows a slight improvement.

Illegitimate Births—**14**. This is **4.4** per cent of the total Births, and is **1.3** more than the average percentage (**3.1**) for the last ten years. The average percentage for England and Wales for **10** years was **4.27**.

Still-born Children buried in the Cemetery—**19**. This is the same number as in the previous year.

It should be remembered that the law imposes a penalty of £10 upon any person who buries the body of a deceased child as if it were still-born.

Deaths.—The Death-rate (**12.9**) is much the lowest Death-rate recorded for the town.

Deaths registered as due to old age—**15**.

Deaths above **80** years of age—**9** (the oldest being **88** years.)

Uncertified Deaths registered—**1**.

Inquests held — **13**.

Suicides—**5** (all from drowning.)

“Natural causes,” **8**. Old age, **2**; heart failure, **2**; convulsions **2**; premature birth, **1**; bleeding from umbilical cord, **1**.

Cancer—**12**. This is the same number as the average for the last **10** years.

Part of body affected:—Liver **3**, Stomach **3**, Bowels **1**, Breast **2**, Uterus **1**, Jaw **1**, Lung **1**.

Deaths of Inhabitants of Pudsey outside the District, 1905.

PLACE OF DEATH.	SEX.	AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
LEEDS ...	M.	68 Yrs.	{ Thrombosis of Superior Mesenteric Artery (Gangrene of Intestine
„ ...	M.	20 Yrs.	Gangrenous Appendicitis— Suppurative Peritonitis
BRADFORD ...	F.	67 Yrs.	Cancer of Breast (operation)
WAKEFIELD ...	M.	25 Yrs.	Phthisis Pulmonalis
„	F.	63 Yrs.	Softening of Brain

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Death-rate—that is, of children under one year of age—is exceptionally low, being **.98**, as compared with **156** the previous year, and the average, **143** for the last **10** years.

The causes of death were as follows—

Disease.	Male	Females	Total.
Premature Birth	5	3	8
Insufficient Vitality	1	1	2
Constitutional Weakness	2		2
Debility from Birth	1	1	2
Asthenia	1	1	2
Marasmus	1		1
Convulsions	3	1	4
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Diarrhœa	1	1	2
Pulmonary Hemorrhage		1	1
Patent Foramen Ovale	1		1
Syphilis		1	1
Purpura Hiemorrhagica		1	1
Bleeding from Umbilical Cord		1	1
	17	14	31

WARD STATISTICS—1905.

WARD.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		RESPIRATORY	ZYMOTIC	INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS.
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	DEATH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	
FULNECK ...	45	19.4	31	13.4	1.3	.8	88
CHAPELTOWN	48	23.2	27	13.4	1.4	.0	83
GREENSIDE	55	26.7	27	13.1	1.4	1.9	72
CENTRAL ...	61	27.3	32	13.9	1.8	.8	65
LOWTOWN ...	34	18.2	18	9.6	0.0	1.0	147
STANNINGLEY	71	23.4	40	13.2	1.6	1.3	140

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR—IN WARDS.

WARD.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fulneck ...		1				1		1		1			4
Chapelton...				1	1			1		1			4
Greenside ...				1		1				1		1	4
Central ...		1			1	1						1	4
Lowtown ...		1		1			1	1				1	5
Stanningley		1	1	1		1	1	1	2		2		10
Totals ...		4	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	31

Table Showing Population, Births, &c., in other Towns in the West Riding from which Returns were received.

City or Town.	Population 1905.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respira- tory Death Rate, Exclud'g Phthisis	Infantile Deaths per 1000 Births.	No. of Notifica- tions Received.
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number.	Rate per 1000.					
Leeds	456,787	12,337	27.1	7,124	15.6	16.0	1.23	2.9	152	2137
Halifax	107,500	2,071	19.2	1,618	15.09	.88	1.2	2.6	130.8	584
Huddersfield	94,899	2,256	23.85	1,605	16.97	1.13	1.27	3.16	119	
Barnsley	44,000	1,491	33.88	739	16.79	2.39	.82	4.25	150.2	442
Keighley	43,940	1,029	23.4	638	14.5	.81	1.25	2.70	132	285
Wakefield	42,669	1,127	26.4	572	13.4	1.05	1.0	2.8	105.5	280
Batley	31,117	825	26.4	593	19.0	2.86	1.96	3.59	183	380
Brighouse	22,100	454	20.54	268	12.11	0.67	1.35	2.48	111	98
Liversedge	14,644	358	24.4	203	13.8	1.2	1.0	2.1	125.6	113
Ossett	13,891	352	25.34	237	16.3	1.59	1.0	3.59	218	194
Sowerby Bridge	11,823	183	15.3	149	12.4	0.1	0.9	0.23	142	115
Pudsey	15,040	314	23.1	175	12.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	98	89

Infectious Diseases.—Although the number of deaths was small, the number of cases was large.

Small-pox :—

Number of Cases notified	...	2
Number of Deaths	... ..	0
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital		1

As we had no provision for dealing with Small-pox we were in an awkward position, but on applying to Leeds Isolation Hospital the authorities there kindly relieved us of our difficulty by taking one case in. The other case was isolated at home.

It is certainly remarkable considering the amount of Small-pox that has been around us in some of the neighbouring towns during the year, that we have escaped so well.

Small-pox is not only a deadly, but is also a very expensive visitant to a town, and it is very important to have provision for actively dealing at once with cases that crop up.

The Calverley Joint Hospital Board have the matter of providing a hospital for Small-pox in hand.

Pudsey Vaccination Returns for the Year 1904.

Number of Births registered from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate (A).	Removed to Places.		Not finally accounted for. (D).	Magistrates' Exemption Certificates.	Percentage of Unvaccinated children including columns A, B, C, D.
					Known. (B).	Unknown (C).			
313	259	1	30	1	3	7	10	2	6.7

This Table may be compared with the number of Un-vaccinated Children, 11.6 p.c. in 1890, 12.7 p.c. in 1891, 10.4 p.c. in 1892, 7.2 in 1893, 6.7 in 1894, 7.8 in 1895, 5.7 in 1896, 11.3 in 1897, 13.4 in 1898, 8.0 in 1899, 9.3 in 1900, 3.1 in 1901, 7.0 in 1903.

Diphtheria :—

Number of Cases notified	... ..	3
Number of Deaths	... ..	1
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital	...	3

The above Three Cases were scattered and had apparently no connection with each other.

Scarlet Fever :—

Number of Cases Notified	...	66
Number of Deaths	... ..	3
Case Mortality per 100 cases	...	4.5
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital		59

Month.		Month.		Month.		Month.	
January	11	April	6	July	5	October	10
February	7	May	6	August	4	Nov.	3
March	7	June	1	Sept.	3	Dec.	3
First Quarter	25	Second Quarter	13	Third Quarter	12	Fourth Quarter	16

The cases were not confined to any one part of the town but spread from one part to another over the whole district.

The preventive measures taken were :—

A. The cases were isolated—nearly all in hospital—as soon as possible after notification.

B. Clothes, bedding, rooms, etc., were disinfected.

C. The other children in house were kept from School and Sunday School for over a week, and the School Attendance Officer was informed of the case.

D. The books, copy-books, works, etc., used by the child, if the case attended school, were disinfected, and if a succession of cases occurred in any one school, all the scholars were examined, with a view to discover unrecognised cases.

E. If the cases were treated in Hospital, they were not allowed to return to school for 14 days after being discharged and notice was sent to the School Attendance Officer of the date of discharge of each case.

If treated at home,—the house, clothes, etc., were disinfected.

F. Leaflets, giving information about the symptoms and prevention of Scarlet Fever, were distributed widely.

In spite of all these precautions, on several occasions we found mild cases attending school, and causing fresh outbreaks of the disease.

I take this opportunity of thanking the teachers for the active help they gave the Sanitary Authority during the year.

If every case was notified, I have no hesitation in saying that we could keep the disease in check, but there is no doubt that many cases are concealed by parents, who know what the complaint is, or have a strong suspicion as to its nature.

It is probable that a number of cases of Scarlet Fever were undetected owing to their being mistaken for measles or mumps which were so prevalent during the year.

Enteric Fever :—

Number of Cases Notified	...	7
Number of Deaths	... ..	2
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital		2

The number of Enteric Fever cases is very different from what it used to be. The number of deaths from the disease each year, some years ago, was greater than the total number of cases notified each year in the last few years.

Enteric, or Typhoid Fever, is a “filth” disease, and it is interesting to note that the decline in the complaint took place about the same time as the improvement in the scavenging of the town.

Measles, Chicken Pox, Mumps and Whooping Cough.—These are non-notifiable diseases, but a good idea of their prevalence during the year can be had from Table A, which is a summary of the weekly returns from the Elementary Schools.

The number of deaths from these complaints was :—

Measles **0.** Whooping Cough **6.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.				Ful-neck	Chap-elton	Green-side	Cen-tral	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Ful-neck	Chap-elton	Green-side	Cen-tral	Low-town	Stann-ingley
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.													25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	2				2	2						1					
Cholera ...																	
Diphtheria ...	3		1	2		1		1			1	1		1			1
Membranous Croup ...	1						1										
Erysipelas ...	9			1	8	2	1		3	2	1						
Scarlet fever ...	66		24	40	2	22	5	7	6	7	19	19	5	7	7	6	15
Typhus fever ...																	
Enteric fever ...	7				6	1	2		3		1		1				1
Relapsing fever ...																	
Continued fever ...																	
Puerperal fever ...	1				1			1									
Plague ...																	
Totals ...	89	25	42	3	18	1	28	9	9	9	22	21	6	8	7	6	17

Infectious Diseases Hospital.—At the Calverley Joint Hospital there is now provision for 46 patients in the permanent buildings. And in addition the buildings of wood and iron which were built for Small-pox are now available for any other infectious disease. This Hospital serves for Pudsey, Farsley, Calverley, and part of Bradford (Idle and Eccleshill). The united population of the four districts at the last census was **38,211**.

On the whole I may say that the Hospital and disinfecting arrangements for dealing with infectious diseases (except Small-pox) are fairly complete.

There is no Hospital provision for the isolation of Small-pox.

The Tables below and on page 17 show the number of admissions to the Hospital from the various districts for 1905 and previous years.

Calverley Joint Hospital Summary for 1905.

	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Smallpox	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.
PUDSEY	59	2	2		63	73	4
FARSLEY	23	9			32	28	4
CALVERLEY	24	1	3		28	22	2
BRADFORD	45	4	3		52	65	2
TOTAL ...	151	16	8		175	188	12

Number of Specimens sent to the County Council Bacteriological Laboratory during 1905.

Enteric Fever (Widal Re-action)	...	3
Sputum (for Tubercle Bacilli)	...	6
Diphtheria	... ..	6
Urine (for Typhoid Bacilli)...	...	0

Table showing Total Admissions and Deaths for each year since the Hospital was Opened.

DISEASES.		1891 2 Months	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.	Deaths per cent
SCARLET FEVER	Admitted	15	117	67	88	14	16	22	63	141	182	158	119	140	338	151	1631	2.8
	Died		7	1	3	1	1	1	6	2	3	4	4	3	6	5	47	
ENTERIC FEVER	Admitted	2	7	24	14	16	16	14	37	16	9	20	8	9	3	16	211	19.0
	Died		2	3	1	1	4	2	9	6		5	2	1		4	40	
SMALL POX	Admitted			55	11								2	9			77	
	Died			3													3	3.9
DIPHTHERIA	Admitted	1		3	2	9 some doubtful	1	2	16	7	5		8	5		8	67	14.9
	Died			1					1	2	2		1			3	10	
TOTAL	Admitted	18	124	149	115	39	33	38	116	164	197	178	137	163	341	175	1986	5.0
	Died		9	8	4	2	5	3	16	10	5	9	7	4	6	12	100	

Table showing the sanitary conveniences, ashpits, dustbins, &c., in Pudsey, at the end of 1905.

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.							CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.		
Ward.	W.C's Inside.	W.C's Outside.	Trough Closets.	Slop Closets	Dry Ashpits.	Dustbins.	Privies & Pail Closets	Open Ashpits.	Covered Ashpits.
Lowtown	18	97		19	8	79	167	36	53
Central	80	89		40	10	138	288	43	115
Fulneck	81	166	39	17	13	162	248	77	83
Greenside	48	97	3	17	4	113	207	55	75
Chapelton	108	141	13	13	24	159	233	27	111
Stanningley	100	85	24	14	17	74	411	34	203
Total ...	435	675	79	120	76	725	1554	272	640

Summary of Sanitary Work carried out under the Supervision of the Borough Surveyor in 1905.

YEAR 1905.	No. of Houses connected with sewer.	9" Drain laid Lineal Feet.	6" Drain laid Lineal Feet.	4" Drain laid Lineal Feet.	Areas Constructed	Chambers Constructed	Gullies Fixed.	Vent Shafts Fixed.	No. of privies converted into Waterclosets.	Additional Waterclosets.	Trough Closets	4" Iron Drain laid in Feet.	3" Iron Drain laid in Feet.
JANUARY	4		172	215	3	4	10	7	7	3	4		
FEBRUARY			114	12				1		1		60	
MARCH	24	144	426	899	9	19	49	9	4	3			30
APRIL	8		166	396	1	2	29	3	7	3			
MAY	10	63	380	246		11	16	3	8	1			
JUNE	36	89	1427	658	7	16	47	14	9	2			
JULY	1		23	23	1	1	2	2	1				
AUGUST	8		278	206		9	14	7	12	5			
SEPTEMBER	8		81	216		3	10	5	2	4			
OCTOBER	7		37	237	1	3	9	6	9	1			
NOVEMBER	22		420	494		8	30	18	4	23			
DECEMBER	21	186	342	279		6	26	5	5	5			
Total	146	482	3865	3880	22	82	242	80	68	51	4	60	30

Dwelling Houses.—A large number of houses are empty. Many of them are in good condition and perfectly habitable. The Corporation have considerably lessened the number of undesirable dwellings by pulling them down, in connection with extensive street improvements.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—The production of clean milk is of great importance. Like most other places in England, Pudsey is a long way behind the ideal in this matter. There is great difficulty in getting cowkeepers to keep their cows, cowsheds, utensils and milkers clean. It is remarkable that fastidious people will drink milk from dirty cans, milked in dirty sheds, into dirty utensils, by dirty milkers. The indifference is so general that it may be concluded that public education in this matter has not yet advanced sufficiently. Experience shows that the production of clean milk is both possible and profitable.

In this district I think I may say the tendency is towards improvement; the cowsheds, on the whole, are cleaner, than they were some years ago.

Abatement of Nuisances.—From the Inspector's report it can be seen that this work is continually going on. The greater part is done quietly by the personal influence of the Inspector. He gets his information about nuisances largely from private complaints. Any complaints, personally or by letter, made to the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector, will be appreciated, and will be received in the strictest confidence.

Scavenging.—The table on page 18 is, in my opinion, the most interesting one in the report. It shows the steady change from the conservancy to the water-carriage system. The Sanitary Inspector is pushing forward this valuable sanitary work with great energy.

In connection with this work I should like to draw attention to the importance of using small dust-bins instead of large ones. It is rather curious that the old-fashioned idea of the value of big rubble drains "that one could creep down," should be transferred to dust-bins and ash-pits. Some persons have an idea that the bigger they are the better, whereas the contrary is the case.

Expenditure of Sanitary Department, 1905.

			£	s.	d.
Sanitary	Accounts	...	416	10	11
Scavenging	"	...	639	13	0
Hospital	"	...	1080	4	4
	Total	...	£2136	8	3

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—There is very little change to report among the workshops in the district during the year ending 1905.

The principal trades carried on are as follows:—

Tailoring	...	...	...	9
Dressmaking and Millinery	....	...	...	32
Bakehouses	...	....	...	20
Cabinet Makers (Joiners)	...	...	...	13
Laundries	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	....	...	...	6
Cycle Repairing	....	...	...	1
Basket Makers	...	...	...	2
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	10
Tinners	...	...	..	3
Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Coopers, Flock Cleaners, etc.				19
				<hr/> 116

Cleanliness.—The condition of the workshops continues to be excellent in this respect.

Overcrowding and Air Space.—There is no defect under these headings, as the number of employees in all cases is below the normal.

Wet Floors.—None were found.

Outworkers.—None.

Underground Bakehouses.—One certified.

Bakehouses.—The condition of these places continues to be satisfactory.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The insanitary Privy-middens are steadily being replaced by approved single-pull water-closets, but in some of the larger factories some exceedingly insanitary conveniences are still in existence.

TABLE A.

CHILDREN ABSENT FROM THE THIRTEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF EPIDEMIC SICKNESS.
SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURNS, 1905.

Week Ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Group	Measles	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Ringworm	Other Skin Diseases	Other Diseases	Total
January 6... Holiday										
" 13... 29			5	1		1		9	6	51
" 20... 18			5	4				7	2	36
" 27... 14			3	3				3	4	27
Febr'y 3... 8				2					4	24
" 10... 28			2				1	1	3	35
" 17... 18						1	1	2	5	27
" 24... 15			3			1	1	2	3	25
March 3... 11			1	1		2			1	16
" 10... 11				8	2				2	23
" 17... 13			2	8	5			2		23
" 24... 21			3	6	10	1	3	2	1	47
" 31... 17			1	5	14	2	2	4	2	47
April 7... 10			2	4	11	2	1	4	2	36
" 14... 16			1	6	24		1	6		53
" 21... 16				3	28	1	1	3	2	54
" 28... Holiday										
May 5... 13			4		12		1	1	2	33
" 13... 10			9		15	1	2	3		41
" 19... 10			5	1	13			3		32
" 26... 11			15	1	11		1	2		41
June 2... 10			3		10		2	2		27
" 9... 10			11	1	11			3		36
" 16... Holiday										
" 23... 7					5		1	1	1	15
" 30... 7					5			5	3	15
July 7... 6					2	1	2	3		14
" 14... 5					1	1	3	1		10
" 21... 9					2	1	3			15
" 28... 7			1		1		2	2		13
August 4... 9			1		4		2	1		17
" 11	} Holiday									
" 18										
" 25										
Sept'b'r 1										
" 8... 9					9	2	4	2		26
" 15... 9					13	3	4	3		32
" 22... 10					9	3	3	3		28
" 29... 6					10	1	3			20
October 6... 10					11	2	3	1		27
" 13... 14					9		1	4		28
" 20... 13					9	1	2	5	1	31
" 27... 18					23	1	2	5	5	54
Nov'mb'r 3... 16					20		3	4		43
" 10... 17			2	9	32	1	3	3	1	66
" 17... 12				12	38	2	2	1	1	68
" 24... 10			2	3	46	1	4	2		66
Dec'mb'r 1... 11			1	9	37	1	2	2	4	67
" 8... 5				12	24		2	3	2	48
" 15... 3			1	10	20	1	1	1	2	39
" 22... 1			2	2	13			1	1	20
30... Holiday										

School Closures—None.

Schools.—In my last Report I reminded the Corporation that in undertaking the duty of educating the children in the borough they made themselves responsible for keeping the schools and the scholars in a healthy condition. The Education Authority take the place of, and are accountable to, the parents for the well-being of the children during school hours, bodily as well as mentally; and, apart from their moral obligation to look well after the children, it is to their interest to keep them in the highest state of physical fitness, and in general good health; otherwise they cannot get the best educational results. It is bad economy to allow sick children to attend school in order to increase the attendance number. In trying to secure general good attendance the greatest care should be taken to avoid putting undue pressure on parents to induce them to send an ailing child to school. Whatever complaint the child may be suffering from, whether it be infectious or not, it is in an unfit state to absorb knowledge, and its efforts to learn and keep up to the discipline of the school may cause it to have a time of acute misery that may be worse to bear than actual pain.

It may be said that neither teachers nor attendance officers would allow a helpless sick child to be subjected to such cruelty. They would not knowingly do so, but school children, especially young children, endure much suffering without complaining, therefore the safe working rule should be, **exclude ailing children from school.**

Personal Cleanliness.—This is obviously another important matter in connection with school hygiene that deserves close attention. It is not unusual for scholars—generally boys—to come to school, and to be allowed to continue in school, with dirty neck, face, and hands; uncombed and uncut hair; and a dirty muffler round the neck, instead of a clean collar. Some time ago I made some remarks on the importance of personal cleanliness to a teacher, and was told that “the matter was of too delicate a nature to say much to the parents of the dirty school-boy.” I pointed out that the want of delicacy lay in another direction, and that it was indelicate to allow dirty boys—not unlikely having lice or ringworm in their heads—to sit near the children who are clean.

This matter of personal cleanliness has another side beside its sanitary bearing. The attendance of dirty children at school is likely to prevent the attendance of children from clean families, and therefore is likely to make better-class people hesitate to take full advantage of the Elementary State School, which, under the present system of education, is instituted for all classes.

Efficient Ventilation.—Every opportunity should be taken to open all the windows—and doors also when practicable—of each school room where the scholars are, not only for the regular play-time, and the short intervals between classes, but also during the longer periods when the rooms are empty, as week-ends and long holidays. Of course, this is quite apart from the regular ventilation which should be always in operation when the scholars are in the rooms.

This method of ventilation costs nothing except a little trouble; the question of draught does not arise, as there are no occupants to feel it; and by this method all the polluted inside air is quickly replaced by outside fresh air.

Cleansing the Schools.—No caretaker should begin cleaning the school rooms in the afternoon but wait until every child and teacher has left. And the dust should be swept up with the damp sawdust provided by the Council.

Report on School Attendance of Children under Five Years of Age.—(April 8th, 1905.)

This important question was considered by the Council during the year, and I presented the following summary of the opinions of experts, which I endorse.

School attendance is not enforced until a child is five years old but the Government recognises and gives a grant for attendance of infants between the ages of three and five years, and educational authorities—except, perhaps, under certain conditions in rural districts—cannot refuse to accept them as scholars.

Objections to Children under Five Years of Age Attending School.

1. The child gets no educational advantage by beginning school so early, as premature development of the mind is injurious, and experience has shewn that children beginning their education later on not only overtake those who begin too early but that in the end they are better educated.

This is proved by the observation of many good teachers, and by practical experiences in Scotland and Germany.

2. The bodily development of the infant is likely to be affected injuriously. For instance, they are likely to get their eyes damaged by straining them at such an early age, especially by certain kinds of kindergarten work.

Contrary to generally expressed opinions, these young children are not—taking them altogether—under as good health conditions in school as if they spent the same time at home, because it is as a rule the bedrooms that are at fault. As a rule the living room door is open, and the children are most of their time playing out of doors. With regard to the question of food, in all probability the young children get more food and attention spending the time at home than they would if they were attending school.

3. The effect it has is in increasing the prevalence and fatality of infectious diseases. Children under five are not only more liable to be attacked by most of the infectious diseases, but the danger to life is much greater than in the case of older children, and, as might be expected, the massing of such susceptible children in schools, and so exposing them to wholesale infection, gives rise to many epidemics and consequent loss of life.

It is found that the working of infant schools is far more interfered with by epidemics than that of the senior schools.

4. WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.—It is calculated, in round numbers, that close on £1,000,000 is spent yearly in England in providing school accommodation for these infants, that might have been with advantage applied to the education of older scholars in advanced subjects. It is evident that if all such infants could be excluded the capacity of school buildings required would be less, and costly extensions avoided. In this connection the heavy cost of epidemics must also be taken into account.

From the above considerations I can only come to one conclusion—That it is not desirable to allow infants between the ages of three and five to attend school.

There may be another side to the question, but the only one I can discover is the desire on the part of mothers to be freed from the care of the children for a number of hours each day. As a matter of fact the parents do not as a rule attach any educational value to the school, but look upon it as a convenient nursery.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I am pleased to submit my Second Yearly Report on matters affecting the Sanitary Department.

Inspection of District.—Continuing a policy which I begun last year, the district has been regularly inspected once each month, in addition to attending to individual complaints. Respecting these latter, there appears to be a very prevalent idea among some people that the Sanitary Inspector has the power to effect the removal of a tenant who has become an undesirable, or that he is the person to appeal to in order that Mrs. A may avenge herself on Mrs. B when these two persons' relations have become strained. This class of complaint comes, as a rule, by an anonymous letter, and, as you know, the orthography in some of the communications is really wonderful. Very amusing, too, is the manner in which the writers subscribe themselves, as "Yours trewly, a well wisher of helth," "a (small a) ratepayer," etc., etc. Of course, the objects of such missives are apparent and no notice is taken of them. On the other hand, legitimate complaints are treated as being confidential and are at once enquired into.

In former years, it was the custom to issue a preliminary notice when a minor nuisance required abating, but this practice has now been abolished. I am of the opinion that this is rather unfortunate, because the notice served a very useful purpose and because much time is now lost in reporting cases to the Committee, which would be unnecessary if a preliminary notice could be served.

Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements.—Under the above heading I think the work done during the past twelve months will compare favourably with any of its predecessors. Water-closets and dust-bins continue to supersede the old insanitary privies and middens. Nineteen additional water-closets have been constructed inside houses, 102 privies converted into w.c.'s, and 24 ash-pits and middens abolished. One cesspool has also been done away with.

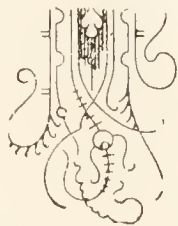
The efforts of the Sanitary Department have resulted in 50 houses being connected with the sewers. Sixteen of these houses discharged the sewage directly into the Stanningley and Farsley Beck. The whole of the work has been accomplished without recourse to legal proceedings.

Scavenging. — The results in this department are fairly good. 5072 loads of refuse have been dealt with, as against 5116 last year, and have cost £639 13s. 0d., or £35 8s. 11d. below the figures of 1904. The amounts are made up as follows :—

			£	s.	d.
Men's Wages	...	...	265	5	10
Horse Hire	...	..	352	19	10
Carbolic Powder	...	...	6	5	0
Cart Covers	...	...	2	14	0
Shovels	...	...	2	2	0
Brushes	...	....	1	1	9
Incidentals	...	...	9	5	5
			<hr/>		
			£639	13	0
			<hr/>		

Food and Drugs Act.—During the year 3 milk samples were taken. All were satisfactory.

Smoke Inspections.—Twenty were taken. In many cases the results were very bad. Warning letters were sent to the offenders. No case was taken to court.



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY OF WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

			1905.	Last Years Figures.
				1904.
Complaints Received	...	..	120	99
Houses, Premises, &c. Inspected	...	....	666	316
Nuisances Found	...	...	148	302
Orders of Council	...	...	29	16
Ashpits Replaced by Dust-bins	...	...	19	16
New Dust-bins Provided	...	...	77	61
Dust-bins Emptied	...	...	37,910	30,902
Ashpits Emptied	...	...	12,204	12,735
Privies Emptied	...	...	19,553	18,449
No. of Loads Removed	...	...	5072	5116
Cost per load	...	...	2s. 6$\frac{3}{4}$d.	2s. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
Cost for the Year	...	...	£639 13s.	£675/1/11
Gullies Cleaned Out	...	...	11,208	8637
Inspection Chambers Cleansed	...	...	223	271
Cesspools Cleansed	...	...	2	0
Gullies found Blocked	...	...	19	16
Drains Opened under Section 41	...	..	34	52
Smoke Inspections	...	...	20	24
Food and Drug Samples taken	...	...	3	11
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance	...	...	7	6
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	78	228
Slaughter-houses	...	...	33	99
Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses	...	...	61	136
Milk Samples	...	...	3	11
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	..	...	50	116
Schools Disinfected	...	...	4	16
Total Nuisances Abated	...	...	109	276

G. H. NOBLE, A.S.I.,

Cert. San. Inst.

PUDSEY (Yorks).

METEOROLOGY FOR 1905.

Observations taken at 9 a.m. (521 feet above sea-level.)

1905.	Means at 9 a.m.		Extreme Temperature.				Rain.		
	Baro- meter Uncor- rected.	Ther- mometer	Shade.				Amount.	No. of wet days	Most in one day.
			Maximum.		Minimum.				
			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date.			
January ..	Ins. 29.77	Deg. 38°	49°	7th	27°	20th	1 07 ins.	13	.20 ins.
February ...	29.68	40°	53°	19th	31°	20th	1.02 „	12	.15 ins.
March ...	29.25	43°	52°	24th	30°	3rd	2.42 „	20	.42 ins.
April ...	29.44	42°	56°	16th	30°	9th	2.24 „	16	.40 ins.
May ...	29.78	50°	74°	29th	39°	23rd	1.05 „	5	.50 ins.
June ...	29.61	56°	76°	26th	44°	10th	1.73 „	5	1.45 ins.
July ...	29.66	63°	80°	10th	50°	28th	1.39 „	8	.52 ins.
August ...	29.58	57°	70°	22nd	49°	25th	3 89 „	17	98. ins.
September ..	29.61	54°	64°	5th	43°	15th	1.16 „	12	.45 ins.
October ...	29.61	43°	53°	11th	30°	16th	2.21 „	12	.46 ins.
November ...	29.30	39°	48°	12th	30°	19th	2.90 „	17	.64 ins.
December ...	29 75	40°	49°	7th	30°	31st	.76 „	10	.40 ins.
Totals ...							21.84 ins.	127	1.45 ins.
Means ...	29.59	47°	60°		36°				
Highest ...			80°						
Lowest ...					27°				

